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type that is almost invisible. Of the fifty book-titles to which frequent reference is made nearly half are in German or French, hence practically out of the average student's reach. The same thing is true of certain discussions of the meaning of Hebrew words. Being so good a book from the point of view of scholarship, it is to be regretted that its pedagogy is not of an equally high character.

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**The Faith and the Nation.** Edited by J. Foakes-Jackson. New York: Macmillan, 1915. Pp. xvi+261. \$1.75.

This book deserves serious consideration. In its treatment of profound, perennial, and urgent subjects it draws illustrative material from the war. Indeed the war with its accumulating horrors has brought these old subjects up in aspects that are somewhat new.

There are ten essays by as many writers, six of whom are members of the Council of the Churchmen's Union, and all of whom belong to the Church of England. The point of view is that of liberal churchmanship, and so permits wide divergence of opinion.

The first three essays deal with the idea of Providence: in the individual; in history; in the universe. The fourth essay—by Dr. Rashdall—deals with the "Problem of Evil." Then follow essays on: "Hope"; "Immortality"; "Faith and Reality"; "War and the Ethics of the New Testament"; "What Is a Christian Nation?"; and "The Church of England after the War." The writers are all well known, and without exception the essays should have careful reading.

At first the reviewer was somewhat depressed, but as he reflected on the volume as a whole his feeling was changed into one of hopefulness, for undoubtedly the present condition of the world is but the prelude to something far better than the world has yet known. There is no blinking here any of the problems that arise, but in the true spirit of liberal learning they are grappled with and some rays of light are thrown out. In fundamentals there is substantial agreement. We note that we must take a nobler view of God and man's duty toward him; the Christian church has not yet arisen to the occasion; this great trial of faith—the war—will purify Christianity; under the present dispensation "there is a plurality of spiritual forces which God permits to exercise control over the course of events;" all are agreed as to who caused the war. "Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small."

The necessary brevity of this notice does not permit discussion of special points. Professor Taylor's essay on "Immortality" is full of interest just now. He believes in personal

immortality. The immortality left as a legacy is not immortality at all, for all the implications of science point to race extinction. Moreover, he thinks there must be a hell for certain people. Among them are those who are responsible for the war—and he names them right out.

Mr. Glazebrook's essay on "What Is a Christian Nation?" is timely. He gives the marks of a Christian nation and most truly says that it does not exist—nor is it likely to exist.

Dean Henson's essay is in his well-known liberal spirit. But to appreciate the collection it must be carefully read.

The brief index is pointed and helpful.

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**The Books of the Pentateuch, Their Origin, Contents, and Significance.** (Biblical Introduction Series.) By F. C. Eiselen. New York: Methodist Book Concern, 1916. Pp.

351. \$1.50.

This is the first of four volumes intended to furnish a complete introduction to the entire Old Testament. At first thought it might seem that there is no lack of Introductions to the Old Testament. We are provided for by such learned introductions as those of Driver, Cornill, and Steuernagel, and on the other hand by popular presentations such as those of McFadyen, Bennett, and G. B. Gray. But Dr. Eiselen sees a place for an introduction that shall be "as complete, comprehensive, and scholarly as the works of Driver and Cornill, but written in less technical or more popular language and style." This place he seeks to fill with the series herewith started, and he is to be congratulated upon filling it well. The presentation is throughout thoroughgoing and clear. There is given all the information that anybody could desire, and it is put in attractive and simple fashion, so that none need be discouraged.

The contents of the book are arranged in nineteen chapters. The first three are of a general character, dealing with the history of Old Testament Introduction and Pentateuchal Criticism; the four following present and criticize the arguments in support of Mosaic authorship; the next five expound the arguments in support of non-Mosaic and composite origin; three more discuss the chronological order of the documents; two are given to the consideration of ancient material used in the documents; one traces the growth of the Pentateuch; and the last estimates the religious and historical value of the Pentateuch.

The purpose of the book is popularization of the modern point of view regarding the Pentateuch. No better book could be found by the average Sunday-school teacher and Bible student desirous of more intelligent familiarity with modern thought as to the Old Testament.